

LOYAL LEGION.

ITS FIRST COMMANDERY MEETING IN LOS ANGELES.

A Short Business Session Last Evening. Followed by a Royal Banquet, with Toasts and Singing. The Old Boys as Jolly as Ever.

For the first time in its history the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States held a regular commandery meeting in Los Angeles last night. Eleven companions from San Francisco, including all the chief officers, arrived in the city on yesterday morning's train and made their headquarters at the Nadeau. All the visitors are well known here, and were at once taken in charge by the local companions, who escorted them around town and showed them all the objects of interest.

By 7 o'clock last night the halls of the Nadeau were thronged with companions, who renewed old acquaintanceships and fought their battles over and over again.

The Meeting.

At 8:30 o'clock the meeting was called to order in the upper parlors by Commander Col. Alexander G. Hawes, U.S.V.

Among those present were Col. A. G. Hawes of San Francisco; Commander; Col. W. R. Sneedberg, San Francisco; Recorder; Gen. J. W. West, Los Angeles; Gen. E. Bouton, Los Angeles; Col. C. M. Kinne, San Francisco; Col. W. E. Morford, Col. H. G. Otis, Col. M. R. Vernon, Col. L. R. Dunkelberger, Col. G. Wiley Wells, Col. T. S. Hall, Los Angeles; Col. J. M. McNulty, Santa Barbara; Col. W. Christy, Arizona; Maj. C. A. Wickoff, San Francisco; Maj. G. H. Bondeberg, Los Angeles; Maj. B. C. Truman, San Francisco; Maj. M. T. Lee, Los Angeles; Maj. M. E. Price, Colton; Maj. Thomas Mitchell, Maj. E. W. Jones, Los Angeles; Maj. W. H. Bonsall, Los Angeles; Maj. W. W. Pond, Topka, Kas.; Maj. C. A. Nazro, Colorado; Maj. G. A. Camp, Minnesota; Capt. C. C. Allen, Capt. W. H. Seaman, Capt. J. F. S. Smith, Capt. W. H. Gwin, Capt. E. Gray of Los Angeles; Capt. F. L. Clark, San Francisco; Capt. C. Giadding, Lincoln, Placer county; Capt. G. B. Cook, Merced; Capt. A. M. Thorton, Los Angeles; Capt. S. Flint, San Francisco; Capt. F. H. Swett, San Francisco; Lieuts. E. P. Johnson, W. J. Brown, L. S. Butler, J. C. Byrum, G. de Turk, G. H. Howell, W. V. Field of Los Angeles; Lieut. F. E. Jones, San Francisco; Lieut. Samuel N. Andrus, Pomona; Ensigns F. Jordan of Los Angeles and F. H. Bacon, San Francisco; Master T. F. Laycock, Los Angeles; and Messrs. G. S. Nickerson, San Bernardino; A. T. Birds San Bernardino; C. S. Gilbert, W. A. Dryden, Charles Wilson, San Francisco; H. W. Young, San Diego.

The following are the officers of the order: Commander, Col. Alice G. Hawes, U.S.V.; Senior Grand Commander, Maj. W. O. Gould, U.S.V.; Junior Vice-Commander, Gen. Chauncey McKeever, U.S.A.; Recorder, Col. W. R. Sneedberg, U.S.A.; Treasurer, Col. C. M. Kinne, U.S.V.; Recorder, Col. J. W. West, Los Angeles; Chancellor Lieutenant, E. Carlson, U.S.V.; Council General, E. S. Salomon, U.S.V.; Commander, G. E. Belknap, U.S.N.; Captain, E. S. Allen, U.S.V.; Lieutenant, Z. P. Clark, U.S.V.; Chief Engineer, M. F. Fletcher, U.S.N.

The following were their unanimously elected commanders: Edward Moale, major First U.S. Infantry; brevet Lieutenant-colonel U.S.A.; Zera Luther Tanner, lieutenant-commander U.S.N.; Henry Gillett Colby, paymaster U.S.N.; Lowell Augustus Chamberlain, captain First U.S. Artillery; Samuel Flint, first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster; Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Edward Edwards, surgeon; Lieutenant Colonel B. Sibley, Iowa Volunteer Cavalry; Joseph Edward McCammon, first lieutenant Company G, Fifth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; George Willing Spencer, by inheritance from Thomas Star Spencer, lieutenant-commander U.S.N.; Clarence Sawyer Moore, elder son of Companion Captain Engineer James W. Moore, U.S.N.

The collection of dues was then announced in order, and the ribbons of the legion were distributed gratis to all applicants.

LIQUID REFRESHMENTS.

While the dues were being collected and ribbons given out, a tray containing a bottle of Damiana Bitters and another bottle labelled California Sherry were brought in on a salver with some glasses by a waiter. Companion Sneedberg eyed them most wistfully, and proposed that the "sherry" be immediately sampled. The proposition met with much favor, and the "sherry" was poured out. It had a most suspicious bouquet which deterred many. Companion Sneedberg took it and immediately expelled it. An analysis was made, when the "sherry" was pronounced to be natural bilge water, from the Arroyo Seco. The joker who sent up the "sherry" was not discovered, otherwise he would have been court-martialed on short order.

The Banquet.

At 9:30 the companions paraded arm in arm into the larger dining-room, where a most appetizing banquet had been spread. The following is

THE MENU.

Soup.
Consomme à la Dauphine.
Boiled salmon à la matrice d'hotel.
Plain celery. Escallopines à la Queen olives.
Spring chicken. Turkey. Ox tongue.
Larded filet of beef. Sinclaire ham.
Mayonnaise of ham. Chicken salad.
Potato salad.
Strawberry short cake. Charlotte à la russe.
Dessert.
Port wine. Assorted cheeses. Vanilla ice cream.
Fruit.
Oranges. Apples. La or raisins. Mixed nuts.
Fromage de rie. Crackers. Coffee.

After full justice had been done to the repast and the champagne had made a couple of circuits of the table

COMMANDER HAWES.

rapped for silence and then spoke as follows:

"Companions: The distinguished honor falls to my lot of being present with you at the first regular dinner of the Commandery of California ever held in Los Angeles.

I can truthfully say for the few of us from San Francisco, that we have come to leave the cares of business behind, as we turn our faces toward your sunny groves, that we regard this occasion both a privilege and a pleasure.

"Though your welcome to us has the ring of true old-soldierly hospitality, we come not as visitors, but as companions to our own irresistible, to talk of old times, of old friends, perchance of old experiences half forgotten, stored away in memory's dusty attic.

"To those of our companions who have not had frequent opportunities of visiting the meetings of the commandery, it may not be amiss to remark, in regard to the aims and purposes of the Loyal Legion, that they are remarkably simple.

"To preserve the memories of deeds and devotions during the fateful struggle in which most of us were active participants is not the least of these aims.

"In this particular our State Commandery has thus far been less zealous, as it appears to me, than we ought. There is scarce one who has not in the archives of his own experience a chapter of patriots in the cause.

Contributions, however, especially to the fund for the benefit of the poor, may be of interest not only to living comrades and compatriots, but may serve as side lights for the record, yet to be solidified and crystallized into what we call history. Of course that record has yet to be written which shall be accepted by coming generations, that can only be done when we shall have it in order."

"It is therefore desirable that members of the order shall not neglect the duty of writing such memoirs, reminiscences, screeds or stories as may appear to them either interesting, instructive or amusing. Following the example of other commanderies, these may be read at our meetings and presented for future publication in permanent form."

"I allude to this matter, not by any means suggesting that it is the paramount object of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

"The ends to be attained by this society are fully set forth in its constitution, and I take it, may be epitomized by the broad statement that it seeks to keep aglow the sacred fire of patriotism that ought to burn in every American heart. It has no dis-

tinctly eleemosynary purposes. It neither professes to succor the poor, nurse the sick nor care for the aged. While it may incidentally do in these directions, it leaves these most worthy objects in the main to be fulfilled by other organizations. The Legion seeks to inculcate into the hearts of its sons and its sons' sons those sentiments of loyalty and devotion which should be the most prominent features of our young men.

"We are neither willing that the principles for which we fought shall be lost sight of, nor the deeds of our heroic soldiers be forgotten. We do not propose, if we can prevent, that the great contest, involving a nation's life and the freedom of millions of human beings, shall go down to posterity in the light of a Guelph and Gibelbel face-timing."

"It is not supposable that in the future of this Great Republic there will not arise grave emergencies, serious dangers—perhaps crises wherein may hang as by slender threads its safety and perpetuity. How valuable may then be the memories of the sacrifices we have made; how inspiring the example of those who have given their lives for their country.

"I shall not, however, enlarge further upon this view of the aims of the Legion.

"We have met tonight in lovely Los Angeles to discuss less serious themes, and have come from the North and from the coast, from the valleys of Arizona and the plains of the San Joaquin, to listen to the voices of companions in song and mirth and hilarity.

"I have great pleasure, therefore, in presenting Companion Lee, who has been appointed master of the toasts, and to whom you will now have the goodness to listen." The speech was loudly cheered, and the speaker then introduced as toast master.

MAJ. HENRY T. LEE,

who said: "Gentlemen and companions, as loyal soldiers and lovers of our country, I give you 'The President'." The toast was drunk standing.

Song, "The Artillerist's Oath," by Messrs. Hutton, Osgood, Shawhan and Wallace.

THE TOAST MASTER.

then made a happy speech. He said he didn't want to make any Fourth of July speech nor turn the banquet into a service of funeral baked meats. He wanted to make things as pleasant as he could for the San Francisco boys. He was named for toast master because they could not get any one else. All right—first catch your toast master and in a agony of heart, when I was caught, was established. When I cried for help, some one said, "A Shiner." I never had any experience in toast master before. Our distinguished friend, Sam Jones, said three things the other night that may pass in a crowd; life is worth living with religion, money and fun. I hope we all have the first two, and that, tonight we will achieve the third.

The Kindred Organization, the Chincannatus and the Loyal Legion." The sentinel was appropriately honored. The next toast was "The Eagle and the Cross," then followed a song, "Friend of the Brave," by Price.

Toast, "The Visiting Companions." Repeated by to by

COL. SMEDBERG

of San Francisco.

The speaker stated that 11 different commanderies out of a total number of 18 were represented at the present meeting.

There are with us this evening visitors from 11 commanderies: Two from Pennsylvania, four from Ohio, one from Kansas, one from Colorado, one from Michigan, and one from Massachusetts.

We have only 18 in the country. A visiting companion is always welcome wherever he is.

A special invitation is always extended to the visitor, and the beauty of it he doesn't have to pay for anything. Although out this was we think if a visitor has money enough to travel, he here to the Pacific Coast, he has money enough to pay for everything he can get.

Col. Sneedberg made a happy hit with a brief anecdote about the shorthorn of a speech made by a visiting companion at the last G.A.K. encampment. There ought to be a meeting at least once a year of the Loyalty Legion in Los Angeles, now that the men in training are up a little.

There would be full meetings from now on. He had hoped to bring down 50 companions with him. There were at least 50 members in Southern California, nearly one-third of the number in San Francisco. He extended a hearty welcome to all southern companions to visit San Francisco, and at the next meeting would hope to see lots of them. The proposal to apply to the Loyalty Legion.

That is to be kept whole. The Legion is to grow, and from the fourth rank in strength must jump to the front and take the lead of all the others. The speaker urged the southern companions to get all new-comers from the East to join the Legion.

Toast, "The Army and Navy," responded by COL. G. WILEY WELLS,

as follows:

"As I was taken unawares I am scarcely able to respond to this toast. The army has made peace possible and this grand and great country what it is. As I look about me and see these companions, who are humble representatives of that great army, I think that we are gradually going to the grave. And then the navy, too. It assisted the army. But we talk of the navy, and when we speak of the navy we are commanded by men as Logan, as Sherman, as Grant. Posterior that is to come will honor the name and fame of the army. When this army had fought its battles it went back to citizenship. It is the great shield that protects the people and the country. The army and navy are as twin brothers. They are the bulwarks of the nation. Called into requisition to save the countries of the earth, 'Beware of how you foy with the American flag.' The army and the navy saved the flag; a body of heroic men of noble character, the representatives of which are at this time collected at this board. Wherever you may go, you will find that the army is made of gentlemen and the navy of heroes."

"Whatever will help me home to God, put me down for that. Before I joined the church I heard it said that family prayer helped a fellow. Then I, a gambler by trade and profession, and all my wife and children and my home, won the game at the table. Now if I give my heart to God my family will suffer for it. What shall I do?"

"I have no doubt but some of you men are sitting back there and saying 'Jones, I don't believe you.' Well, I can give you another one hundred times bigger than that, and I know it so. A mighty good man told me it was so, and I believe it.

"If you have an aile in your heads that religous feelings prompts you to adopt and let me know for society you are mistaken."

"There are three classes of prisoners of hope and you can locate yourselves along the line tonight.

"Whatever will help me home to God, put me down for that. Thursday night I heard a man say that Thursday night prayer meeting was a good thing for his soul, so I said I am in for that. Another said that to visit the sick was very dangerous for his soul, so I adopted the nutriment."

"If that good thing is in my reach, I am going to have it. It's business, I hard work, and got lots by doing it, and as I didn't want to get left, I am out on that; that's business. We take our religion and run it away from the gates of heaven the worst disappointed man that ever walked away from the gates. Do you hear? If I get to heaven, I will never be disappointed again. A man takes his religious character down into a barroom and wallows it around there, and takes it into a barroom and hopes around with it, to that man, say, be sensible old fellow, you are sick."

"I am willing to turn loose anything that God wants me to, if it takes everything. If I must live a pauper, let me die a millionaire in religion. I want to get to heaven, and I am very much disturbed about what it costs. I am like the good old woman, when she got religion, shouting 'Oh, Savior, if you will just save me in heaven, you never sin, hear the law of it.' If I don't get to heaven, and God shall say to me on that last day, 'Go into eternal darkness, I will turn around and walk off, but will walk off from the gates of heaven the worst disappointed man that ever walked away from the gates. Do you hear? If I get to heaven, I will never be disappointed again. A man takes his religious character down into a barroom and wallows it around there, and takes it into a barroom and hopes around with it, to that man, say, be sensible old fellow, you are sick."

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LIEVA.

HIS TRIAL FOR MURDER CONCLUDED YESTERDAY.

The Defendant Tells How Utterly Inoffensive He Was and How He Was Pounded Upon and Abused—Verdict of Murder in the Second Degree.

The trial of David Lieva for the murder of Pedro Lopez was resumed before Judge Cheney yesterday.

Manuel Verdugo was recalled by the defense and questioned about his testimony as given at the Coroner's inquest. Nothing material was elicited.

The next witness was

LOUIS LIEVA, no connection of the defendant. He testified about as the other witnesses as to the leading facts which took place at the saloon. He testified that Lopez fired a pistol at defendant, who fired at deceased, who replied with the last shot. On cross-examination his evidence was not materially changed.

DAVID LIEVA,

the defendant, was then sworn and placed on the stand. He speaks good English, and said: "On October 14th last Louis Lieva and I drove out in a buggy to Verdugo. Took a couple of drinks in Hermann's saloon there. Lopez, Raquena Verdugo, and Oliver Oveloz were there. They wanted to catch a chicken with them. Talked about it a little while and Verdugo called me a —. I told him to take it back. Lopez then called me names and struck me. They all struck me and hustled me out of the saloon. Verdugo then followed me and shot at me with a revolver. I took my shotgun from the buggy. They went into the saloon. —. When they joined, I was shot at from saloon. I loaded my gun to defend myself, as I thought they would shoot me. The saloon door was then open. I got into my wagon and drove off. Did not take my gun out of the wagon till Verdugo shot at me first. Louis Lieva drove the wagon away across the street. He advised me to leave for fear of being killed. The crowd shouted, 'Shoot him.' About 500 yards from the saloon the buggy turned back. I met Frank Snee there. He asked where I was going, and said my face was bleeding. I said, 'I am going home.' Snee advised me to turn back, as the road was clear. I asked him to come back to see all was right. About 35 yards from Lopez's yard

I SAW LOPEZ JUMP UP WITH A PISTOL in his hand, and fired at me, saying, 'You —.' I fired back, and as Lopez fell he shot the third time. When I shot I dropped the lines. Fired only one shot. There was only one charge in the gun. I loaded my gun again. Drove to the Southern Pacific track, left my gun there and went to Mr. del Valle's place. Met Henry Osborn, the interpreter. Told him what had been done, and that

IT WAS IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Came into town with Mr. Osborn and went to the County Jail. When I met Lieva where I turned around I did not ask him for a pistol or a shotgun. When I loaded my gun, just after Verdugo and the others struck me, I said, 'Lopez and Oveloz and Verdugo came out of the saloon. I may have sworn when I was across the street. Don't know exactly, for I was very excited after the fight with the three men. Won't swear I did or did not

"Lopez came out from between his house and barn. He was out in the road with a pistol in his hand. Had no animosity against Pedro Lopez. Had been friendly with him for some time. Was not angry with Lopez when I shot at him. Lopez was under the influence of liquor in the saloon. In the saloon Lopez didn't hurt me."

On cross-examination: "Have stated all that I can remember of the case. Did not snap my gun at Oveloz, Verdugo or Lopez. Snap my gun at Lopez, only one barrel of the gun. Did so to protect myself. Did not load it for express purpose of shooting any one. Don't remember if I said I would shoot any one before I left. I was

TOO ANGRY TO REMEMBER."

If I did or did not swear to kill any one. Don't think I went on my knees and swore I'd kill Lopez. Can't swear I did or not. Same about Verdugo and Oveloz. I was very excited then. Suppose I was also angry. I don't think I was angry when I passed Lopez at his house. Wasn't working for Lopez. First saw Lopez as we turned back in the wagon. He was out in the road. Turned back in the buggy. Said as much as I knew was all out now. Snee also said all the men at the saloon were peaceable and would not interfere with me. Lopez shot at me before I took hold of my gun. The gun was alongside of me. I took it up and rested the barrels on my left shoulder. I turned my body all around and faced him. My horse was trying when Lopez shot. Lopez, as far as I knew, the wagon turned back again. Don't think he moved after I shot him. My horse then ran away. Saw a crowd in front of the saloon, who tried to stop my horse as I passed.

LOADED THE GUN TO PROTECT MYSELF from the crowd. Did not ask Snee for his gun or pistol. Don't know where Snee was when I shot. Did not turn around for the express purpose of shooting Lopez. Did not hear the whiz of the bullet from Lopez's pistol past my head. Shot at Lopez because he shot at me, and I defended myself. I surrendered myself to Mr. Osborn, who took me to the County Jail."

The defense then rested their case.

Raquena Verdugo was called in rebuttal by the prosecution. He was asked: "What did you do with your pistol after you shot at Lieva?" The defense objected. The Court denied the objection and allowed the question. Answer: "I put the pistol in my pocket." A motion to strike out was denied.

The prosecution then rested.

The defense offered to entrust the case to the jury without argument. To this the prosecution objected.

ARGUMENT.

The prosecution then opened. "The only question is, was the killing of deceased, Pedro Lopez, in self-defense or not? The first point of divergence in the case is as to whether the defendant attempted to shoot Lopez, Oveloz, and Verdugo in front of the saloon. Next, whether he did or did not swear to kill one of the three men before night. In view of such an oath, and if Lopez, the deceased, was on trial for killing the defendant, under such circumstances, no conviction could be had." The defense alluded in strong terms to the conduct of the witnesses for the prosecution, who were evidently with those introduced by the defense.

The theory of the prosecution was that both barrels were fired at once by the defendant, and that the wound proved it. The evidence clearly proved by preponderance that Lopez, the deceased, had no pistol, and did not fire one. Either the four witnesses for the prosecution had committed perjury when they said Lopez had a pistol, or else Oveloz, who swore he saw one, committed perjury. There was no doubt the defendant intended to kill Lopez, Verdugo or Oveloz, and deliberately so.

THE DEFENSE.

In reply, demanded to know why the prosecution had not kept to their theory made in their opening statement, that the defendant only fired one shot, instead of introducing the double-shot theory. Where is the pistol? It has been disposed of, no doubt. Even the prosecution's witness testified that more than one shot was fired. They heard three, thus proving the defense's theory, and evidence of the defendant that the two barrels were fired at the defendant once. Either Snee, Verdugo, or Oveloz had taken the pistol that Lopez had shot at defendant with. If any of the witnesses for the defense had committed perjury, why did the prosecution not impeach them?

J. Marion Brooks, for the defense, then also addressed the court. Mr. Brooks called Snee, a witness for the prosecution, "the immaculate son of Los Angeles," and also remarked: "To convict the de-

fendant you must believe the scoundrelly Snee." "The defendant had a 'chicken-cock' when he entered the saloon." "Defendant had only one gun loaded when he went up and discharged the barrels." "The pistol was picked up from the floor when the defendant was smelling around." "The big pistol did follow up chicken-cock fighting in the late hours of night and the early dews of morning." "When the angel Gabriel rises and blows his trumpet then the pistol shall be accounted for in the hands of Pedro Lopez." Here the Court stated that

THE ANGEL GABRIEL

had not testified.

Mr. Brooks said the Angel Gabriel was his conclusion from the evidence. Mr. Brooks resumed: "I'm speaking as the spirit moves me." "High private from the roof of the Hardrock." "He was bound to hold a gun." "Deceased was sitting in this imposture when the defendant walked up and poured a dose of shot into him." "Three big buck Spaniards jumped him." "I know the District Attorney's office is thirsting for blood." "They ask for blood based on perjured testimony." "Figure of man is that of a saint."

The prosecution replied briefly, claiming the murder represented every detail to make defendant guilty of murder in the first degree.

Sentences will be pronounced Wednesday, the 23d inst.

SCAN MAG.

MR. HALL AND LAWYER GARDNER AND THEIR PRECOURTORS.

Brief mention was made in yesterday's TIMES about a probable blackmailing suit, involving several well-known citizens, which was likely to be instituted during the day. The matter did come to the surface, but it took a different shape from what was expected. During the afternoon John Hall, the well-known architect, accompanied by J. Gardner, the attorney, who has an office in the Law building, called on District Attorney Kelly, and asked that a warrant be issued for the arrest of G. Perkins, manager of the book store of Olmstead & Wales, in the new Panorama Building, and who Mr. Hall said had made serious threats against him, and for this reason he wanted him put under bonds to keep the peace. Mr. Kelly then asked Mr. Hall to give him all the facts, which that gentleman proceeded to do, at the same time showing a couple of letters which he had received from Perkins. The letters are to the effect that he has been talking continually about Perkins's daughter, Miss White, and charging that the lady was not as virtuous as she should be. Perkins further says in his letters that if Hall does not retract what he has said, he will call him on the streets, and then again threatens to kill him, saying that he will protect the honor of any and every member of his family. The letters are signed by Perkins. Hall stated that he had called on Perkins to say that he had never said a word against his stepdaughter; in fact, that he did not know her even by sight, and that he did not propose to retract something that he had never said. He furthermore said that Perkins treated him very roughly, insisting that he must return his allusion language, and make a satisfactory apology. On this statement, and on being shown the letters, the District Attorney was of the opinion that sufficient cause had been shown for putting Perkins under bonds to keep the peace, but this Justice Savage refused to do, although the law allows him to do so under special statute covering such cases. After the prevalence of the glanders. Atter debate, the petition was granted, it being stated that it would not obstruct the street.

Mr. Shafer moved that the matter be postponed for one week, which resulted in another tie vote, and the matter of the wool-pulling factory, which had been referred to the Board of Health by the Council, was taken up, and Dr. Bryant said that he had been unable to discover any nuisance at that place, when the matter was referred to the Health Officer.

The question of employing additional garbage wagons for Boyle Heights and Angelino Heights was taken up, and Mr. Shafer, who was referred to the Health Officer and State Superintendent to see if the same are required as a sanitary measure.

A petition was received from the proprietor of the Cape Horn saloon, asking to be allowed to reopen his water trough in front of his place, which had been discontinued during the prevalence of the glanders. After debate, the petition was granted, it being stated that it would not obstruct the street.

Mr. Shafer moved that Dr. Reese be requested to appear before the board and answer the questions as to his citizenship, which motion was seconded by Dr. Bryant, and an officer was sent for Dr. Reese, pending which the members of the board put in the time reading the papers and talking the subject.

Dr. Reese appeared in 10 or 15 minutes, and stated that he was a practicing physician in Los Angeles, and had been for five or six years. He owned some \$10,000 or \$12,000 worth of property in this city, but was not a registered voter. The question as to whether he was legally entitled to hold the place could easily be settled by the City Attorney.

Quite an animated discussion ensued between Dr. Reese, Mr. Bryant and the other members, in which the debate got to be quite personal, and there were several lively brushes between the parties. Both Mr. Shafer and Dr. Bryant insisted that Dr. Reese was a resident physician, and that he was not required to be a citizen, and that the whole effort directed against him was for the purpose of trying to injure him in regard to a homestead which he had entered in San Diego county some time ago. Both Bryant and Shafer disclaimed any such intention, when Dr. Reese insisted that he was a resident physician and was required by the ordinance that the matter could be easily settled by referring it to the City Attorney. Dr. Bryant reported by saying that there were other people who knew something besides the City Attorney, when Dr. Reese asked him if he did not already have the City Attorney's opinion, Mr. Bryant got very red in the face, and after some hasty consultation with Mr. Knox, said that not another respectable lawyer in the city would concur in that opinion. Dr. Reese then asked him what Mr. Knox had said, when Bryant reluctantly admitted that gentleman had concurred in what Mr. McFarland had said. Both Mr. Shafer and Mr. Bryant continued to question Dr. Reese, when Mayor Brown finally spoke up and said that he had been asked to answer the questions, as they were irrelevant, and if he were in his place he would not answer them either. The assertion was again made by Dr. Bryant that he did not consider Dr. Reese a resident of the city, when M. Y. Bryson again chimped in with the remark that he thought the doctor was a resident of the city, but was not a citizen, and he demanded that Bryant that his candidate had only been here about a year, and was not yet entitled to vote, and asked the doctor if that was not so. Dr. Bryant turned to His Honor and remarked that it was no use for them to argue. He did not approve of the principle he said of appointing a non-resident to the office, nor did he think of appointing his own son to the police. When he saw anything that he did not like he was going to talk about it, as he did not approve of this thing of one man running the government. Dr. Bryant got very red in the face while delivering this last thrust, and his hyperion curl stood almost erect as he glared at the Mayor. His Honor took the remark that no one man was running the government that he knew of, although Dr. Bryant was trying very hard to do it, passed on to the discussion of another branch of the subject, and after some further talk, it being plain that no agreement could be reached, Mr. Shafer moved to adjourn the session, and the members dispersed.

The matter will come up again next Friday, when the full board will be present, and the question will probably be settled.

P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, arrived in the city from the north yesterday morning, and is stopping at the Nadeau. Mr. Arthur is traveling with his wife and family, taking a much-needed rest after the very arduous labors of the past 12 months, which have resulted in general good for the order, which is now in a very flourishing condition, and at peace with the railroads all over the country. Mr. Arthur met the local brotherhood men yesterday morning, and delivered an interesting address. The Chief will remain in the city several days, after which he will probably visit San Diego, from which place he will return east.

CHIEF ARTHUR.

HE IS IN THE CITY FOR A FLYING VISIT.

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NEW SUITS.

Sallie D. Stephens has brought suit against the Southern Pacific Company to recover damages in the sum of \$50,000. She alleges that on or about December 29th last she was in a street car belonging to the City Railway Company, that said car was about to cross the track of the Southern Pacific Company when a locomotive approached. The occupants of the car, fearing danger, began to make their escape; the plaintiff was among the number, and in doing so she was injured. She charged that the defendant was negligent in failing to stop the train, and that the locomotive struck her. The suit involved \$2000 and interest from April 18, 1887. The suit is the outgrowth of a little land deal.

A. B. Chester asks judgment against B. Briggs for \$782.50, with interest from Dec. 6, 1888.

K. E. Hewitt has made complaint for foreclosure of mortgage against G. L. Dean and wife. The sum involved is \$2812.50, with 12 per cent. interest from October 29, 1888.

Eyes and Ear Disease.

Dr. S. M. Scoum of Pittsburgh, Pa., lately associated with the celebrated Dr. Taylor, is now permanently located at No. 330 South Main street (Moro Castle). Dr. Scoum treats diseases of the eyes and ears, and diseases of the heart. Chronic deafness, ringing, roaring in the ears, throat disease, loss of voice, and diseases of the heart, liver, kidneys, etc. Operations for cataract, crossed eyes, ptomaine poisoning, etc. The eyelids, etc. skilfully performed. Free consultation from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sundays 12 m. to 3 p.m.

The defense then rested their case.

Raquena Verdugo was called in rebuttal by the prosecution. He was asked:

"What did you do with your pistol after you shot at Lieva?" The defense objected.

The Court denied the objection and allowed the question. Answer: "I put the pistol in my pocket." A motion to strike out was denied.

The prosecution then rested.

The defense offered to entrust the case to the jury without argument. To this the prosecution objected.

ARGUMENT.

The prosecution then opened. "The only question is, was the killing of deceased, Pedro Lopez, in self-defense or not? The first point of divergence in the case is as to whether the defendant attempted to shoot Lopez, Oveloz, and Verdugo in front of the saloon. Next, whether he did or did not swear to kill one of the three men before night. In view of such an oath, and if Lopez, the deceased, was on trial for killing the defendant, under such circumstances, no conviction could be had." The defense alluded in strong terms to the conduct of the witnesses for the prosecution, who were evidently with those introduced by the defense.

The theory of the prosecution was that both barrels were fired at once by the defendant, and that the wound proved it. The evidence clearly proved by preponderance that Lopez, the deceased, had no pistol, and did not fire one. Either the four witnesses for the prosecution had committed perjury when they said Lopez had a pistol, or else Oveloz, who swore he saw one, committed perjury. There was no doubt the defendant intended to kill Lopez, Verdugo or Oveloz, and deliberately so.

THE DEFENSE.

In reply, demanded to know why the prosecution had not kept to their theory made in their opening statement, that the defendant only fired one shot, instead of introducing the double-shot theory. Where is the pistol? It has been disposed of, no doubt. Even the prosecution's witness testified that more than one shot was fired. They heard three, thus proving the defense's theory, and evidence of the defendant that the two barrels were fired at the defendant once. Either Snee, Verdugo, or Oveloz had taken the pistol that Lopez had shot at defendant with. If any of the witnesses for the defense had committed perjury, why did the prosecution not impeach them?

J. Marion Brooks, for the defense, then also addressed the court. Mr. Brooks called Snee, a witness for the prosecution, "the immaculate son of Los Angeles," and also remarked: "To convict the de-

HEALTH MATTERS.

MORE HIGH JINKS ABOUT THE HEALTH OFFICER.

DR. BRYANT AND HIS HONOR MAYOR BRYANT INDULGE IN WARM TALK—A STORY TO THE EFFECT THAT DR. REESE IS A RESIDENT OF THE CITY OF BAYCLIMATE.

The Board of Health met in adjourned session at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, with His Honor presiding and Messrs. Bryant, Humphreys and Shafer in attendance, and as soon as the board was called to order William Niles addressed the members in opposition to the extension of the two-cow limit, saying that if the limits were extended it would work a great hardship on him, and suggesting that the proper way to regulate the matter was to have the Health Officer see that all cowards are kept clean and that all nuisances are promptly abated.

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VOL XV..... No. 47

THE TIMES ANNUAL.

THE TIMES Annual for 1889 is now on sale to the trade and the general public. It may be purchased from the news agents, at the bookstores, or singly and in quantities at the TIMES office.

It is a 56-page publication, equivalent in bulk of contents to a 200-page book, chock full of valuable and interesting matter. It is specially adapted for sending to friends at a distance, who desire information regarding this section, its compilation having been undertaken with special reference to this purpose. The sending of one copy is better than the writing of one hundred letters. It contains a carefully prepared statement of Southern California's many advantages and few drawbacks, together with a complete exposition of our resources.

Following are the prices of the Annual:

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POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

Charges of bribery in the Minnesota Senate....Bellew, the actor, again assailed by Miss Coffin....Application made for a receiver for the Sharon estate....How the "gas rule" works in the Indiana Legislature....The senate agrees to the sugar bounty amendment....Gov. West of Utah argues against Utah's admission....The Los Angeles charter referred to a committee in the Assembly....Haytians attempt to sink the steamer Haytian Republic....The House passes the Omnibus Territorial Bill....Meeting of dried-fruit dealers at San Francisco....The Parnell investigation....A Georgian urged for a place in Harrison's Cabinet....Sensational election story from Cincinnati....A dynamiter's novel grounds for asking a trial at Geneva, N. Y....Smugglers sentenced at Albany, N. Y....The strike at Great Barrington ended....Arrangements made for the trial trip of the cruiser Charleston....Pennsylvania Kailway officials arrested for embezzlement....Editor Siuman of Chicago resigns....Re-union of pioneers at New York....Collyer disaster in England....Suicide at Paris of two Monte Carlo victims....Missionaries held for ransom by Zanzibar natives....Gov. Waterman received the State's money from Capt. Mullan.

The venerable mother of Gen. Lew Wallace, Mrs. Zerelda Wallace, is stamping the State of Arkansas in favor of women's suffrage. Wherever she goes she is greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences.

Since 1872 eight of the powers of Europe have spent over \$7,000,000,000 on preparations for war—more than double the sum expended by us in our four years' civil struggle. This is a costly price to pay for the privilege of remaining at peace.

The Senate has passed the sugar bounty section of the Tariff Bill, which provides a bounty of one cent a pound on sugar made from beets, sorghum or sugar cane, grown in the United States. This ought to encourage the manufacture of beet sugar in California.

The new vine disease, which has been doing considerable damage in this section, is known as the *mahl nero*, which is Italian for "black sickness." Some of our contemporaries have taken to writing it *mahl nero*, which is meaningless jumble of German and Italian, *mahl* being German for "meal."

A NORTHERN Methodist minister who attempted to preach the gospel to the negroes in Louisiana was seized, stripped and brutally beaten and then chased into the river. Christ declared that God is no respecter of persons, but these exponents of southern chivalry are evidently more select in their tastes.

The railroad business must be overdone, or else there is something radically wrong in the management of the roads. Four hundred and twenty-three railroads, with 43,770 miles of line, over a quarter of the whole in the country, have been seized for their debts during the past thirteen years, and it is feared that the total of the new receiverships will be larger this year than last.

PRIVATE letters from the Sackville family, who are now in Paris, state that their reception, both in Paris and London, was of the most cordial nature. Lord Salisbury was exceedingly gracious to the ex-Minister, but as there is no embassy vacant at present, Lord Sackville and his family will spend the winter at Cannes, in the south of France.

Returning to His Vomit.

As the dog returns to his vomit, so has Sam Jones returned to his vulgarity, profanity and indecency, after delivering one clean discourse, which knew would be reported verbatim.

We shall not attempt to reply to this vulgar person's reference to editors, in connection with jugs of whisky and so forth, for to do so would simply be to serve his purpose, which is evidently to force a discussion with the press where he goes, to the end that he and his vulgarities may obtain free advertisement.

His insulting remarks on Thursday regarding our daughters, in connection with dancing, should secure him an invitation to betake himself without further delay to some place where such talk is appreciated.

It is not wonderful that men who make great pretensions to holiness can indorse, and even express enthusiastic approval of, such prostitution of social matters, while they will hold up their hands in horror at a newspaper joke, or a piece of variety show buffoonery, neither of which trespass on sacred grounds?

Can any one, for a moment, imagine Christ addressing one of his hearers as a "sap-headed idiot," or using Jones's language in regard to the training of girls, which language we do not care to repeat here, because this is only a plain, secular paper, and our readers might consider it indecent?

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The report of the Jones speech, printed this morning, is verbatim. We shall not here advertise Mr. Jones at greater length. It is a great pity that the press of the country has led him to believe that he is a man of note, by printing and commenting upon his unpleasant peculiarities. If papers would treat him as he deserves—as they treat any other vulgar show that comes along—he would sink into deserved obscurity, and be forgotten in a few months. The most remarkable phase of this unpleasant subject is the fact that ministers of the gospel will so far forget themselves as to lend the sanction of their presence on the platform at these performances.

A good variety actor was spoiled when Sam Jones decided to go into the "preaching business." As it is, he is simply a vulgar and irreverent fellow, who occasionally drops into indecency, and continually trenched very close on the confines of blasphemy.

Enemies of the New Charter at Work.

The joint resolution approving the Los Angeles charter was referred to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 41 to 36. Later, notice was given by Mr. Lowe that on Monday he will move reconsideration of the vote. This means that there is to be a money war waged against the charter by those who are interested in its defeat, and that, consequently, friends of the instrument had better look out.

Whatever is to be done should be done quickly, or all will be lost. Sidney Lacy, the "statesman," whose exploit in breaking a Sacramento faro bank was recently published in THE TIMES, appears not to be devoting his whole time to that fascinating amusement, but spends a considerable portion of his leisure in making up to his friends, the gamblers, for their financial losses, by lobbying against the charter, which would interfere with their freedom of action, as well as with that of their allies, the pimps and ward strikers. Lacy has already, it is said, worked up quite a strong opposition against the charter, which opposition can only succeed on the tacit understanding that Stephen White is also against it. We are very loth to believe this, but must confess that it is very generally asserted among those who profess to be well informed that, while Mr. White will vote for the instrument, he will quietly work against it.

Already, Shanahan of Shasta and Matthews of Tehama are leading off in opposition, with a strong probability of the support of Buckley and the San Francisco outfit, which of course, means the payment to them of a heavy monetary consideration. The friends of the charter—and this should include all who have the welfare of the city at heart—must beat them selves. Should the charter be defeated we cannot issue sewer bonds, and many other necessary public improvements will be thrown back a couple of years. These men—the gamblers, pimps, and ward strikers—are playing for the control of the Chief of Police appointment. To secure that they can afford to pay Buckley very liberally. Buckley's recent visits to Los Angeles were not merely for pleasure, or for the purpose of "seeing" the country. He came to be seen, rather than to see.

In a Legislature such as the present it is useless to expect to make effectual on the majority any other arguments than those of money and fear—fear of the consequences of exposure in case they sell their constituents.

It is upon this latter argument that friends of the charter must depend. The charter is not a partisan measure. It is the expression of the will of a large majority of our citizens. The commission which prepared it was composed of eight Democrats and seven Republicans. A Democratic City Council approved it and the Democratic City Central Committee indorsed it.

The representative of this section, who, knowing these facts, either allows himself to be influenced into voting against the instrument, or secretly works against it while voting for it, need expect no further favors or indulgence at the hands of the citizens of Los Angeles, who know that the future prosperity of their city depends, to a great extent, upon the approval of this charter which they have so

heartily indorsed. We are complaining now of dull times. Should the new charter be defeated, we may have something to complain about, in earnest, during the ensuing two years.

The resolution of the Council approving the charter, that of the Board of Trade and of the Democratic City Central Committee should be got together, with certificates of their passage, and sent at once to Sacramento, if we would avoid the defeat of the popular will of the citizens of Los Angeles by purchased votes, controlled by a San Francisco corruptionist, acting at the instigation and under the pay of the gamblers, pimps and "heeler" of this

city.

It is not surprising that the gamblers are willing to put up money to defeat the new charter. They are having a good time, now, and don't want to be disturbed. In our local columns is an account of the discharge of some faro players, caught in a recent raid, the money deposited by them being returned. East, a policeman who was a material witness, had, unfortunately, resigned from the force, and taken a position in Arizona. Chief Cooney professed to be much chagrined at the witness's departure, and further declared his intention of commencing a "vigorous crusade" against the gamblers. For heaven's sake, let us have no more of these "crusades." If the Chief will not stop gambling—as he can by turning a finger—let him, at least, spare the wearied citizen from a repetition of this disgusting and transparent farce of "crusades" and "raids."

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The report of the Jones speech, printed this morning, is verbatim. We shall not here advertise Mr. Jones at greater length. It is a great pity that the press of the country has led him to believe that he is a man of note, by printing and commenting upon his unpleasant peculiarities. If papers would treat him as he deserves—as they treat any other vulgar show that comes along—he would sink into deserved obscurity, and be forgotten in a few months. The most remarkable phase of this unpleasant subject is the fact that ministers of the gospel will so far forget themselves as to lend the sanction of their presence on the platform at these performances.

A good variety actor was spoiled when Sam Jones decided to go into the "preaching business." As it is, he is simply a vulgar and irreverent fellow, who occasionally drops into indecency, and continually trenched very close on the confines of blasphemy.

Enemies of the New Charter at Work.

The joint resolution approving the Los Angeles charter was referred to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 41 to 36. Later, notice was given by Mr. Lowe that on Monday he will move reconsideration of the vote. This means that there is to be a money war waged against the charter by those who are interested in its defeat, and that, consequently, friends of the instrument had better look out.

Whatever is to be done should be done quickly, or all will be lost. Sidney Lacy, the "statesman," whose exploit in breaking a Sacramento faro bank was recently published in THE TIMES, appears not to be devoting his whole time to that fascinating amusement, but spends a considerable portion of

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Parnell Inquiry Still Panning Out.

Haitians Attempt Another Outrage on an American Vessel.

A Gunboat Tries to Sink the Steamer Haytian Republic.

Missionaries in Africa Taken Prisoners by Arabs.—The How in the Artists' Club at London Assumes a New Phase—Other News from Abroad.

By Telegraph to The Times.
LONDON, Jan. 18.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] When the Parnell Commission met this morning R. T. Reid, M.P., one of the counsel for the Parnells, called the attention of the court to a placard issued by the Sheffield Telegraph, on which was printed the words: "The League Murder Ring," "Confession in Open Court." Justice Hannan requested that the matter be embodied in an affidavit.

Capt. Plunkett, Chief of the Cork police, testified that he knew of no support given to tenants on non-payment of rent and resistance to eviction, except that given by the Land and National Leagues. Matters have improved since the passage of the cordon act.

Capt. Plunkett on cross-examination created a sensation by stating that he had heard Father O'Connor, the papal priest of Fleries, denounce at a cattle sale a farmer named Curtin, and that a week later the farmer was murdered.

Replying to Davitt, witness admitted that he had met secretly in Cork in 1883 the Irish-American, McDermott, who declined to say whether or not he knew McDermott as a paid agent of the police.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

An Attempt Made to Sink the Steamer Haytian Republic.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—[By the Associated Press.] Advice to January 10th from Kingston, Jamaica, say that the Galena is there and all are well.

The steamship Haytian Republic was run into by the Haytian gunboat Novelle Voldrogue on the night of December 20th, inflicting slight damage to either vessel. The Haytian gunboat was entering the harbor at full speed, and could have steamed to her anchor without any change of course, but when within 200 yards of the Haytian Republic her helm was suddenly put to port and remained so until she struck the vessel, when the engines were reversed. She backed 200 yards, and again steamed at full speed until a short distance from the Haytian Republic, when the course was slightly changed, just missing her. The gunboat was haled both times, but no answer was made, neither did her captain attempt to ascertain the amount of damage done.

After ascertaining the amount of damage done, the Galena sent an armed boat's crew to the offending gunboat, where the statement was made that the jamming of the tiller ropes was the cause of the collision. The opinion prevails that it was a deliberate attempt to sink the released ship. The question is broader, whether the scheme was originated by a higher authority than the captain of the gunboat. The Galena's officers met the next day, and a demand for an investigation was made upon the Haytian Government.

An indemnity of \$100,000 has been agreed on for the seizure of the Haytian Republic. She will return to New York about February 1st. It was also decided that the Haytian Government that he considered the blockade of all northern ports voluntarily raised, because of the desertion of their post by all the Haytian blockade-squadron. He wrote Secretary Whitney that in case of the illegal seizure of any other American vessels he would demand their release at the earliest opportunity.

Legitimite continues to arrest alleged conspirators. No organized conspiracy seems to exist; only individual dissatisfaction.

Hippolyte remains encamped 20 miles from Port-au-Prince, awaiting the overthrow of Legitimite by his own people, and the peaceful surrender of the city. By not using force he wishes to win the approval of the southern department in his candidacy for President. Admiral Luce has telegraphed for two more ships.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Department of State has received a cablegram from Consul Alien at Kingston, Jamaica, stating that the United States steamer Osceola arrived there with the Haytian Republic.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Missionaries in Africa Held by Arabs for Ransom.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 18.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] During the attack on the German missionary station at Tuga, the insurgents massacred four German missionaries, one whom was a woman. Three missionaries and one woman, who fell into the hands of the Arabs, are held for a ransom. The Admiral commanding the German squadron landed a force at Dar-es-Salam for the purpose of garrisoning the place.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The East African Bill was submitted to the Bundesrat today. It is entitled "A bill for the protection of German interests and combating the slave trade in East Africa." It asks a grant of 2,000,000 marks. The task of executing the bill is intrusted to a commission, which shall have a right to supervise the proceedings of the East Africa Company.

COLLIERY DISASTER.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred today in the Hyde colliery, near Manchester. Thirty persons were killed.

SUICIDE OF MONTE CARLO VICTIMS.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—A young woman and a man from Lyons were found dead in a room in a hotel at Monte Carlo today. In a letter to a friend they say they had suffered losses at the gaming tables, and intended to commit suicide together.

WHICH WAS WHIPPED?

LONDON, Jan. 18.—In connection with the recent quarrel in the London Artists' Club, Stott writes ridiculing the idea of Whistler assaulting him being a small man. Stott hints that he gave a lesson to Whistler, which the latter took quite gently.

FROM THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 18.—A portion of the imperial palace at Pekin has been burned.

The Government is spending enormous sums of money in preparation for the marriage of the Emperor, in spite of the prevailing famine. Active preparations are being made to extend the Tientsin Railway to Tunk Chow.

PRaised BY THE POPE.

ROME, Jan. 18.—The Monseigneur denies that the Pope has abominated the American Bishops on account of the progress of Socialism among Catholics. On the contrary, the paper says His Holiness has eulogized the religious zeal and activity displayed by Catholics in America.

NOTES.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A shock of earthquake was felt today in Leith Valley and Western Edinburgh.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Strikers at Oregon set fire to one factory and seriously damaged others.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The British bark Shiel, 1100 tons, hence June 15th, for Rangoon, is posted at Lloyd's as missing. She carries 26 men.

SUAKIM, Jan. 18.—Rumors are current to the effect that the dervishes are massing at Kharroum for an advance upon Dongola, and that the Mahdi intends to invade Egypt.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Thomas Stevens, who announced his intention of penetrating Africa in search of Henry M. Stanley, started for Zanzibar today.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Of the new Panama

Canal M. De Lesseps will be president, and his son, Charles, vice-president.

MUNICH, Jan. 18.—The bodies of Mme. Di Musica and her daughter will be sent to Gothic to be cremated.

THE PLACE-SEEKERS.

Col. Buck of Georgia Now Urged for the Cabinet.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—[By the Associated Press.] Gen. Harrison's principal callers today were Georgia visitors. Dr. Arnold said to an Associated Press representative this evening that down South the one predominating question is that of race.

"Until that is removed," he said, "we cannot hope for the prosperity which we desire. The only possible manner of disposing of it is by division of the white vote. We think Gen. Harrison has it in his power to cause this division if he is given a full understanding of the situation in which we of the South are placed. What we ask is fair representation in the principal appointments. We have many able men who are popular and have the confidence of all parties, and whose appointment would greatly strengthen the Republican party in the South."

Col. Buck was sent for by the President-elect, and his long coat, which this afternoon is regarded as important. All expressed great satisfaction at their visit, and intimate that their views on southern political matters are accorded in by the President-elect. Dr. Arnold and Locke are earnest advocates of Col. Buck for a Cabinet place, but they declare that Buck is not a sufficient candidate. A number of politicians here, however, think that the distinguished Georgian was notified that the honor might be tendered him at an early day. Of all the numerous southern delegates that have been here pressing the name of some favorite son for a Cabinet position, it is noteworthy that not one of them has had a word against Buck. Col. Buck is a native of Maine and was colonel of a Maine regiment. He is about 55 years old, moved south at the close of the rebellion, and was the first Republican Congressman elected from the Mobile (Ala.) district.

John I. Davenport, Supervisor of Elections of New York city, came to the city this morning and was received by the chairman of a local political conference at noon. He went to the Harrison mansion and was welcomed with the General for over an hour. When he came out he entered a closed carriage and was driven to the depot, taking the 2:30 o'clock train for New York. He tried hard to keep the visit a secret from correspondents, and said that he did not want it to interest either Phil, Miller, or other Cabinet aspirants, but brought information on some points of New York politics that Gen. Harrison wanted to be posted on.

Another visitor today was Frederick Simon of Salt Lake, who wants the new Administration to inaugurate a holy crusade against polygamy.

THE SHARON ESTATE.

Mrs. Terry Will Ask the Appointment of a Receiver.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—[By the Associated Press.] Ex-Judge James G. McGuire, leading counsel for Mrs. Terry in the cases of Sharon vs. Sharon and Sharon vs. Hill, the one in the United States Circuit Court and the other in the State courts, has filed notice of a motion in the Superior Court that will immediately ask for the appointment of a receiver for the estate of William Sharon, on the ground mainly that Frank G. Newlands was squandering the estate in New York, and had gone outside of his authority as trustee.

BAD FOR TERRY.

He Must Serve Out His Full Sentence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—[By the Associated Press.] United States District Attorney Carr has advised Sheriff Hale of Alameda county in the case of David S. Terry, confined for contempt of court, that no credit in time on the score of good behavior can be allowed. Terry has laid a claim to something like 30 days' credits, and says that on January 29th he will demand that the Sheriff release him. His full term of six months does not expire till March 31.

DEPOSITORS IN THE LURCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—A number of depositors of the suspended California National Bank held a meeting this evening and discussed methods of procuring, if possible, some settlement of the bank's indebtedness to them. A committee consisting of E. A. Rix, W. T. Crane, A. Robertson, R. H. Marchant, Joseph Buttengenbach and J. B. Merritt was appointed to consult a lawyer and see what steps should be taken. During the meeting several depositors declared that their deposits had been received up to their date before the bank suspended and the officers of that institution were severely censured.

TRYING TO SCARE A REPORTER.

GREAT BARRINGTON (Mass.), Jan. 18.—The strike at the Waubek mill in Housatonic is virtually ended. The superintendent is retained, also two weavers (Frederick and Audibert) who were so severely assaulted by the White Caps, who persist in posting their notices. A message was received today by the Associated Press representative at Great Barrington, as follows:

"We hereby warn you not to come to Housatonic to get news against our organization. Let this be sufficient warning. Bear in mind we won't allow it." The notice was signed with a skull and crossbones.

PECULIAR HIGHWAY OFFICIALS.

TRENTON (N. J.), Jan. 18.—A serious defalcation by officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad has just been brought to light. It appears that J. B. Cox, assistant supervisor of the New York division of the road, and W. A. Powell, supervisor, for some time have been collecting old ties and rails along the division and disposing of them to private parties and appropriating the funds to their own use. Both men have been arrested and placed under ball and chain.

The examination is still going on.

NEW MEXICO'S MEMORIAL.

SANTA FE (N. M.), Jan. 18.—A lengthy memorial to the President and Congress passed yesterday by the New Mexico Legislative Assembly by a unanimous vote, praying for the admission of the Territory to the Union. A committee will be appointed to convey the memorial to Washington.

SPORES AT BAKERFIELD.

BAKERFIELD, Jan. 18.—Sunlight Scout Croxell's and took third money in the continuation of the field trials today.

The contest for \$50 a side between Galatas and Sirius was declared off, Galatas' owner forfeiting his stake.

SUPERVISORS PROTEST.

SANTA ROSA, Jan. 18.—The Board of Supervisors today passed a resolution protesting against the Legislature according to the demand of the London Exhibit Committee for an appropriation of \$250,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Over 1000 cigarmakers, mostly Cubans, are on strike in New York city.

Gen. George D. Ruggles, U.S.A., arrived in San Francisco last night on the Golden Gate special. He will be attached to Gen. Miles's staff.

C. Rossouw & Sons, manufacturing jewellers, New York, have failed. The store was seized by the Sheriff on attachments amounting to \$90,000.

Henry F. Voight, lately arrested at Pittsburgh, Pa., is alleged to have misappropriated funds of the defunct Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank to the amount of over \$900,000.

At Columbus, O., Dr. J. Mills Kendrick was yesterday consecrated Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona for the Protestant Episcopal Church. The new bishop will headquartered at Albuquerque, N. M., his headquarters.

The general offices of the Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Omaha Overland Stage Co. are at 110 North Main street, Paul, Minn., were partially destroyed by fire yesterday. Several clerks jumped from the second story and were injured. Loss about \$60,000.

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LONDON, Jan. 18.—Thomas Stevens, who announced his intention of penetrating Africa in search of Henry M. Stanley, started for Zanzibar today.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The new Panama

RATS!

Small Boys and Their Race Horses—Brick and His Rodent.

If there is anything more ready to receive and retain impressions of the daily occurrences of life than the thinker of the average small boy it ought to be potted into a corner, bottled, sent to the Smithsonian Museum as the eighth wonder of the world, and there given the most prominent place on the curiosity shelf. Let a hanging take place, and up bob the small boy, ever ready to play the hangman's part. If denied that privilege he will eagerly demand the job of posing as the unfortunate deceased. When a circus comes to town, then for the next month a complete repetition of all the acts is given with close attention to all details. And so on and so forth, ad lib.

These morbid musings occurred to the mind of a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon as he ran across a lot of boys of assorted sizes, ages and proficiency in yelling at the top of their voices, who were holding out to be a Chamber of Commerce dinner in a crowded corner of a large downtown lumber yard. A particularly loud howl brought the reporter up on the run to investigate the matter. The matter was that one raged youngster, with very red hair and a peculiarly cute cast of countenance, was lying on the ground trying to wriggle out of the hands of another lad, who was slightly taller and heavier and of extremely simple appearance, who was briskly kicking out what little breath was left in the red-headed boy's body. "Will you give me my money back, you dirty thief, you? I want my sister's false teeth back, dy'e hear? Oh, you swindler; where's my father's pants, you robber?" Between chokes the red-headed lad was shouting, pulling up his shirt, showing up his rat, and giving the reporter the following account of the fight:

"You know there's been some horse-racing this week at the track, and we boys caught on to the idea and got up some races of our own. We had no horses, so that fellow Brick, the one I licked—he's a cunning rooster, you bet—said he'd get some rats and we'd train 'em to run. We fellows got some plans here in the yard and the bets. We'd just thump on the top of the race boxes with sticks to scare up the rats and make 'em run good. Brick kept on shouting, 'Come on, boys, give it your best! Give it your best!' and I thought he was going to fall. Well, he gave it his best, but Brick's rat won every time. He won all my money in no time and busted the crowd. I thought I'd watch Brick to see how he made his rat run so fast, for he didn't seem to train him like we did ours and never gave him any exercise. But the blamed beast would get them every time. I thought I'd make him run faster, and caught Brick at his little game. What do you suppose it was? Why, just before the races began Brick would rub his race-box from one end to another with cheese, and as he never gave his rat anything to eat at all, the hungry brute would run like lightning to get at the cheese. I thought he'd run faster than that, because Brick's always tell us to give 'em lots to eat, as they'd run better then. Well, I caught Brick at it, as I said, and told him I was on to his tricks, and wanted all my money back or I tell the other boys. Brick said he'd tell me something better to do than that, so I come up to him and said, 'Well, I've got a half of him—and then they'd bet with me and we'd win all they had.' It seemed so fair and honorable a thing that I borrowed all I could, took my sister's, mother's, father's and brother's cheese, and as I was running away, I heard my mother calling me. I stopped, turned around and said, 'I'm not going to eat any more cheese, I'm not going to eat any more cheese, I'm not going to eat any more cheese.' Then I went home and got more things, and just then I heard my mother calling me again. I stopped, turned around and said, 'I'm not going to eat any more cheese, I'm not going to eat any more cheese, I'm not going to eat any more cheese.' Then I went home and got more things, and just then I heard my mother calling me again. I stopped, turned around and said, 'I'm not going to eat any more cheese, I'm not going to eat any more cheese, I'm not going to eat any more cheese.'

So of course he'd run faster than that, because Brick's always tell us to give 'em lots to eat, as they'd run better then. Well, I caught Brick at it, as I said, and told him I was on to his tricks, and wanted all my money back or I tell the other boys. Brick said he'd tell me something better to do than that, so I come up to him and said, 'Well, I've got a half of him—and then they'd bet with me and we'd win all they had.'

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PASADENA NEWS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF EASTERNERS AT THE RAYMOND.

Who Is Recorder?—An Address
Obituary—An Enjoyable German
An Interesting Amusement—Local
Budget—Pure Personal.

PASADENA, Jan. 18.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] C. Mulholland, editor of the Inyo Independent, is in the city, and will address the public in the Board of Trade rooms tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Subject: "The Resources of Southern California."

Ephraim Longyear, a widely-known and respected gentleman, died very suddenly at his winter residence in this city, on Villa street, of heart disease. Yesterday morning he and a TIMES reporter were at the Carlton, and in the waiting-room of that hotel spent some time in social conversation. Deceased came here several years ago, with his wife, from Lansing, Mich., and bought heavily in Pasadena real estate. He was well to do, and owned largely in property, also, at his summer home. His remains have been embalmed, and will be shipped east for interment.

The young ladies of the Universalist Church enjoyed a pleasant reception with their male friends in the vestry of the church this evening. There was also a large attendance of the old folks.

A german took place last evening at the home of J. E. Howard in the Highlands. A very pleasant time was spent. Among those present were noticed: Misses Bessie Howard, Bella Bigg, Ida Murphy, Bertha Hodges, Rena Ring, Bertha McCoy, Grace Barnes, Andrews, Helling, Ethel Graham, Dane, West and Louise Howard; and Messrs. Polley, Craig, Michener, Wood, Wetherby, Crandell, Kendall, Maguire, Squire, Barnes, Bremer, Judah, Rankin and Seaman.

The Pasadena Electric Light and Power Company has disposed of \$15,000 worth of 7 per cent bonds to the Thomas-Houston Company of Chicago. The money will be used for the erection of a new building.

The Lydia Thompson Company in Pasadena played at Williams's Hall this evening to the largest house of the season. The performance, considering the narrowness of the stage and the lack of acoustic properties was very creditable.

Mrs. Margaret Parker delivered a glowing tribute to the late Owen Brown before the ladies of the W.C.T.U. in the Baptist Church, this afternoon.

City Council meets in regular session tomorrow morning.

Miss Lizzie E. Miller will address the society of "Y's" on the subject, "Christian Womanhood," on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church.

A mammoth excursion train, in two sections, consisting in all of nine sleepers, two dining and two baggage cars, arrives at the Raymond Saturday morning. The party is in charge of Luther L. Holden, with an able staff of assistants. One of the sections draws the private car "Iolanthe," which brings to this famous hostelry the family of J. Montgomery Sears, a gentleman of means residing in Boston, Mass.

The Pasadena Grand Opera-house, which has been undergoing construction for a little over a year, will be formally opened about February 1st, under the management of H. C. Wyatt. This announcement is final, all claims for building material and labor having been provided for. A first-class attraction will open the house.

George Worthen, proprietor of the Home Restaurant, who was arrested for selling liquor contrary to Ordinance No. 125, has raised a point of law, and on a writ of habeas corpus has had the question of C. N. Terry's holding over the office of City Recorder argued before Judge Van Dyke in the city of Los Angeles. Worthen is represented by his attorney, Winslow P. Hyatt, and Mr. Terry by City Attorney Polley.

The case of W. B. Mosher vs. the Pasadena Steam Laundry is being tried in Los Angeles this afternoon. Plaintiff brings suit for wages as an employee of the company, in charge of the city office. During the summer Mr. Mosher paid a visit to the seashore, and defendants claim left nobody in charge, hence the refusal to settle.

PERSONAL.

George H. Prince has gone to San Francisco.

James McLaren of San Jacinto is in the city.

W. W. Penrose of West Branch, Iowa, is among late arrivals in the city.

W. O. Smith, formerly of the Tribune route, has disgusted with the subscription business and gone to his old home at Kansas City.

E. F. Pulsifer of Chicago has arrived in the city to spend another winter here. He is at the Carlton.

J. E. O'Brien of the Hotel Brewster at San Diego is in the city.

E. C. Hickman, assistant to the general manager of the West Coast Lumber Company, is in the city from San Diego.

HIS WIFE.

A Pistol, a Knife and a General How.

Last night about 11:30 o'clock a couple of Germans came to the police station and reported that a man named Byers had come into the Point saloon, at Alameda and New Main street, and had a row with the barkeeper, whom he accused of being too intimate with his wife. Byers had a pistol, which they had taken away from him, and brought it to the station and turned it over to the officer in charge. About half an hour later the patrol wagon was telephoned for, and brought Byers to the station, where he was booked for medical treatment. The man had evidently been roughly used, and was suffering from a severe cut in the head, which had been inflicted with some sharp instrument. The case will be further investigated today.

HAPPY SPORTS.

They Are Discharged and Get Their Money Back.

The cases of the faro players caught in the raid on the place over the Turf Club saloon some days ago by Officers East, Bowler and Boland again came up before Justice Lockwood yesterday, and when a further continuance was asked by the prosecuting attorney on the ground that a material witness, was not present Henry T. Gage, representing the gamblers, moved that his clients be discharged, saying that there had already been several continuances, and that it was an injustice to have the men constantly brought up and kept waiting the pleasure of the people. The court remitted that East had been out of town by his employers, but a howl was raised at the idea of the virtuous sports doing anything of this kind, and the cases were dismissed and the defendants discharged, their money being returned to them.

Chief Cooney was asked why East had remained from the police force, and he said that it was because he could not be a detective, and he would not wear a uniform. He had offered East a clerkship, but the young man had refused it, and had resigned to take a position in a store in Arizona. When East had talked to him about resigning, he had told him not to do so until after the gambling cases had been settled, as it would cause comment and lay him open to suspicion. He had a bad record, and the court was going to prosecute against them until they did so. Prevention is better than cure, and he did not intend to allow a single game to run. He intended to suppress gambling, and do it thoroughly.

Chief Cooney further said that he had notified the gamblers to close down, and he had done so, and commented that he crusaded against them until they did so. Prevention is better than cure, and he did not like the idea of being thrown down the way in which he had been.

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The result will be watched with interest, as it is known that gambling can be practically suppressed if the authorities are in earnest.

MALAIKAH TEMPLE.

Party to the Ladies By the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

The nobles of Al Malaiaka Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S., gave its first reception to the ladies last night in the Masonic Temple, on the corner of Spring and First streets, which has recently been remodeled on account of the fire of September 3d last. The main hall was handsomely decorated, and all of the rooms were arranged with equal taste.

The reception was a success in every way. There were about 150 persons present, and to say that they enjoyed themselves would be drawing it mildly.

The committees were as follows: On music, Nobles Morgan and Bartlett; on entertainment, Nobles Lindley, Jordan and Van Doren; on dancing, Nobles Stolp, Heartland, Woodbury and Bandhoff; on refreshments, Nobles Miller, Rader, Osborne, McManis, Salisbury and Brown. M. H. Higgins, Potentate, acted as master of ceremonies.

The musical entertainment, which was most excellent, was carried out by Mrs. Mann Perry-Davis, Miss Florence Perry, the Hodges, Rena Ring, Bertha McCoy, Grace Barnes, Andrews, Helling, Ethel Graham, Dane, West and Louise Howard; and Messrs. Polley, Craig, Michener, Wood, Wetherby, Crandell, Kendall, Maguire, Squire, Barnes, Bremer, Judah, Rankin and Seaman.

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The Pasadena Grand Opera-house, which has been undergoing construction for a little over a year, will be formally opened about February 1st, under the management of H. C. Wyatt. This announcement is final, all claims for building material and labor having been provided for. A first-class attraction will open the house.

George Worthen, proprietor of the Home Restaurant, who was arrested for selling liquor contrary to Ordinance No. 125, has raised a point of law, and on a writ of habeas corpus has had the question of C. N. Terry's holding over the office of City Recorder argued before Judge Van Dyke in the city of Los Angeles. Worthen is represented by his attorney, Winslow P. Hyatt, and Mr. Terry by City Attorney Polley.

The case of W. B. Mosher vs. the Pasadena Steam Laundry is being tried in Los Angeles this afternoon. Plaintiff brings suit for wages as an employee of the company, in charge of the city office. During the summer Mr. Mosher paid a visit to the seashore, and defendants claim left nobody in charge, hence the refusal to settle.

PERSONAL.

George H. Prince has gone to San Francisco.

James McLaren of San Jacinto is in the city.

W. W. Penrose of West Branch, Iowa, is among late arrivals in the city.

W. O. Smith, formerly of the Tribune route, has disgusted with the subscription business and gone to his old home at Kansas City.

E. F. Pulsifer of Chicago has arrived in the city to spend another winter here. He is at the Carlton.

J. E. O'Brien of the Hotel Brewster at San Diego is in the city.

E. C. Hickman, assistant to the general manager of the West Coast Lumber Company, is in the city from San Diego.

HIS WIFE.

A Pistol, a Knife and a General How.

Last night about 11:30 o'clock a couple of Germans came to the police station and reported that a man named Byers had come into the Point saloon, at Alameda and New Main street, and had a row with the barkeeper, whom he accused of being too intimate with his wife. Byers had a pistol, which they had taken away from him, and brought it to the station and turned it over to the officer in charge. About half an hour later the patrol wagon was telephoned for, and brought Byers to the station, where he was booked for medical treatment. The man had evidently been roughly used, and was suffering from a severe cut in the head, which had been inflicted with some sharp instrument. The case will be further investigated today.

HAPPY SPORTS.

They Are Discharged and Get Their Money Back.

The cases of the faro players caught in the raid on the place over the Turf Club saloon some days ago by Officers East, Bowler and Boland again came up before Justice Lockwood yesterday, and when a further continuance was asked by the prosecuting attorney on the ground that a material witness, was not present Henry T. Gage, representing the gamblers, moved that his clients be discharged, saying that there had already been several continuances, and that it was an injustice to have the men constantly brought up and kept waiting the pleasure of the people. The court remitted that East had been out of town by his employers, but a howl was raised at the idea of the virtuous sports doing anything of this kind, and the cases were dismissed and the defendants discharged, their money being returned to them.

Chief Cooney was asked why East had remained from the police force, and he said that it was because he could not be a detective, and he would not wear a uniform.

He had offered East a clerkship, but the young man had refused it, and had resigned to take a position in a store in Arizona. When East had talked to him about resigning, he had told him not to do so until after the gambling cases had been settled, as it would cause comment and lay him open to suspicion. He had a bad record, and the court was going to prosecute against them until they did so. Prevention is better than cure, and he did not like the idea of being thrown down the way in which he had been.

The result will be watched with interest, as it is known that gambling can be practically suppressed if the authorities are in earnest.

Chief Cooney further said that he had notified the gamblers to close down, and he had done so, and commented that he crusaded against them until they did so. Prevention is better than cure, and he did not like the idea of being thrown down the way in which he had been.

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BUSINESS.

Money, Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK Jan. 18.—Money on call easy at 2½% per cent.; last loan at 2 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6½.

Sterling exchange, active but firm at 4.35% for 60-day bills, 4.85% for demand.

Government bonds, dull but strong.

State bonds were dull and steady.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The stock market showed a still further falling off in the amount of business done today. Interest of the day centered in Southwestern stocks. The selling movement extended to San Francisco, which was sold down from 65½ to 61. First figures were generally slightly better than last evening's prices, but weakness in Atchison and other Southwesterns, however, soon changed the temper of the trading and the early improvement was quickly wiped out. The market finally closed dull and heavy at or near the lowest prices of the day. Pullman stands alone this evening in showing an advance, which was 1½ per cent., while San Francisco preferred is off 2%, Atchison 2%, Missouri Pacific 1%, Delaware and Hudson 1½ and Rock Island 1% per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

U.S. 4s... 127½ New Pacific... 72½

U.S. 4s... 109 North. Pacific... 26

U.S. 4s... 109 N. P. preferred... 104

Am. Express... 109 N. Y. Central... 107½

Am. Express... 109 Oregon... 69½

Canada Pacific... 51½ Transcontinent... 1

Central Pacific... 36½ Pacific Mail... 36½

Burlington... 110½ Reading... 48½

Lackawanna... 39½ Rock Island... 64½

D. & R. G. ... 10½ St. Paul... 64½

Kans. & Texas... 13 Union Pacific... 64½

Lake Shore... 102½ U. S. Lines... 74

Lou. & Nash... 57½ Wells-Fargo... 134

Michigan Cen... 85 Western Union... 84½

*Registered. *Coupons.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

Amador... 1.75 Navajo... 1.50

Caledonia... 2.90 Plymouth... 8.25

Colo. Central... 1.25 Sierra... 3.35

Homestake... 12.25 Silver King... 1.05

Mutual... 45 Standard... 1.00

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.

Best & Belch... 6.50 Peerless... 1.40

Collar... 3.65 Potosi... 2.65

Crocker... 9.25 Ophir... 5.75

Con. Va... 9.00 Savage... 3.00

Confidence... 1.00 Sierra Nev... 3.35

Gould & C... 1.00 Union Con... 2.95

Hale & Nor... 5.12½ Yellow Jacket... 4.90

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Boston, Jan. 18.—Closing prices: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe firsts, 20; do grand seven, 14; do railroad bonds, 52%; Burlington and Quincy, 110%; Mexican Central common, 14; do bond scrip, 100%; do first mortgage bonds, 68%; San Diego, 26.

SILVER BARS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—Silver bars, 23½% per ounce.

GRAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—Wheat: Best, buyer season, 1.45%; buyer, 1889, 1.60%; barley: Easier; buyer season, 86%; buyer, 1889, 98%; corn: Large yellow, 1.07%; small yellow, 1.15%; white, 1.07%.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Wheat: Firm, cash, 97½%; February, 97½%; May, 1.01-1.06.

Corn: Firm, cash, 34%; February, 34½-35%; May, 1.01-1.06.

M. Russell to Lu Wheat Smith: NE ¼ of NW ¼ and fractional NW ¼ of NE ¼ of section 18, township 2 S, range 13 W, except 3 tracts heretofore conveyed, \$7200.

Francisca W de Shepherd to O A Molitz: Lot 28, block 19, Wolfskill Orchard tract, \$1400.

Mrs Lu Wheat Smith to H M Russell: Tract in section 31, township 1 S, range 3 W, and strip 10 feet wide adjoining, \$10,000.

Ruth Jeresel to William B White: Undivided equal interest in 7½ acres in SW ¼ of NE ¼ of section 18, township 2 S, range 13 W, except 3 tracts heretofore conveyed, \$7200.

A J Sanborn to George E Weaver: Lots 1 to 8, inclusive, Steele tract; also strip in rear of lots 7 and 8, \$5000.

Samuel Hunt, trustee, to Fanny Moore: Lots 2, 3, 4 and 6, block 1, Ivanhoe, \$1875.

William L Barnes to William Atwood: Charles W Atwood, Cyrus Scholten, Harry M Gilder, George D Bunch, Sarah G Matson, Elmer M Punk and John Hutton to Charles W Atwood and William B Atwood: Lot 1, block B, Washington-street tract, \$1000.

Charles W Atwood and William B Atwood to George E Howe and Joseph M Howe: Lot 1, block B, Washington-street tract, \$1000.

Charles W Atwood to Mark Punnam: 20 feet of lot 6 and 10 feet of lot 5, block 1, Moore & Kelleher's subdivision lot 6, block 60, H. S. \$8000.

Hervey Lindsey to William H Phillips: 1875 acres, commencing at NW corner lot 19, Sierra Madre tract, etc., \$12,000.

M. Russell to Lu Wheat Smith: NE ¼ of NW ¼ and fractional NW ¼ of NE ¼ of section 18, township 2 S, range 12 W, \$9400.

A J Sanborn to George E Weaver: Lots 1 to 8, inclusive, Steele tract; also strip in rear of lots 7 and 8, \$5000.

Samuel Hunt, trustee, to Fanny Moore: Lots 2, 3, 4 and 6, block 1, Ivanhoe, \$1875.

William L Barnes to William Atwood:

Charles W Atwood, Cyrus Scholten, Harry M Gilder, George D Bunch, Sarah G Matson, Elmer M Punk and John Hutton to Charles W Atwood and William B Atwood: Lot 1, block B, Washington-street tract, \$1000.

Charles W Atwood to Mark Punnam: 20 feet of lot 6 and 10 feet of lot 5, block 1, Moore & Kelleher's subdivision lot 6, block 60, H. S. \$8000.

Hervey Lindsey to William H Phillips: 1875 acres, commencing at NW corner lot 19, Sierra Madre tract, etc., \$12,000.

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Hervey Lindsey to William H Phillips: 1875 acres, commencing at NW corner lot 19, Sierra Madre tract, etc., \$12,000.

Peter Adams to Emma S Walling: 4 block E, and lot 1, block D, Taylor's addition, \$1000.

Edwin L Farris to George P Lyman to Charles S Waggoner: Lots 8 and 9, Farris & Lyman's subdivision lots 21 and 22, block F, lands of Mutual Orchard Company, Pasadena, \$1500.

George Osborne to C Manolin and L M Grider: Lot 12, block D, Howard & Co's subdivision, Biltmore, \$1500.

H. M. Russell to Laura Boquist: Fractional S ¼ of NW ¼ of section 14, township 3 S, range 10 W, \$6000.

Charles H McArthur to Leonard A Major: Lot 7, block J, Crescenta Canada, \$3000.

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Edwin L Farris to George P Lyman to Charles S Waggoner: Lots 8 and 9, Farris & Lyman's subdivision lots 21 and 22, block F, lands of Mutual Orchard Company, Pasadena, \$1500.

Charles S Waggoner to J B Pendleton: Lots 21 and 22, Farris & Lyman's subdivision lots 21 and 22, block F, lands of Mutual Orchard Company, Pasadena, \$3000.

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THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Iowa Association entertainment tonight at G.A.R. Hall.

Willard R. Day, Esq., of San Diego, was married to Miss Emma L. Hubbard of Tucson, January 9th.

The latest catch to draw people to church services is a free breakfast served in the gospel tent, corner of Fourth and Los Angeles streets.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for W. H. Syme (2), Daniel Wade, Master Worker Lodge No. 6, A.O.U.W.

Yesterday was a dull day in police circles. Up to 12 o'clock last night only two arrests were made, one drunk and one man for medical treatment were taken in.

Weiner, who was arrested several days ago for impersonating an officer, was discharged by the justice, who, on investigation, found that there was no criminal intent in his action.

The Free Kindergarten Association will give a home lunch today from 11:30 to 2:30 p.m. at 114 West First street. The proceeds are to be devoted to the charity kindergartens.

There has to have been a meeting of the Sewing Committee at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, but from some cause or other the members failed to put in an appearance and the meeting fell through.

The following passenger left for the north by yesterday noon's train: Miss L. Norman, Mrs. Col. E. E. Hewitt, Mrs. B. Wilson, Mrs. John Leahy, J. P. Sheldon, Mrs. John Curry, H. H. Braithwaite, D. N. Tyler.

District Attorney Kelly says that the work of the justice court is great retarded by the difficulty of having witnesses properly served, and also from the inability of the courts to secure the attendance of the old deputy constables as witnesses.

Arrangements are being made to induce Rev. Dr. Fay to repeat the sermon he recently delivered on "Liberal Christianity." It is the intention to provide Armory Hall with seats for at least 1200 persons, and have the delivery on Sunday, January 27th.

A petition promulgated by the Executive Committee of the Christian Home, asking the Governor and Legislature to appropriate \$250,000 for a California exhibit in London, was forwarded yesterday bearing the signatures of 68 prominent business men and firms.

The house of Charles A. Bell on Pacific street, Brooklyn Heights, took fire yesterday, probably from the explosion of a coal oil stove, and was partially consumed. Neighbors subdued the blaze with buckets of water, the damage being of no serious value.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following people: W. Weber of Germany, aged 28, and Emma Hanter of Germany, aged 23; Anthony Racine of Canada, aged 18; and Helena Vigar of California, aged 18; William Morgan, aged 33, and Mrs. Clara Sherman of Illinois, aged 29; Dr. A. P. Hayes of Maine, aged 29, and A. M. Purkiss of Pennsylvania, aged 24.

Uncle Sam's soldiers, jailer, says that the great injustice has been done him in the reports published concerning his failure to pay for his uniform. He says that he ordered the suit, but that he was never notified when it was ready, and the first he knew of it was some months later, when the bill was presented to him for payment. He says that he will be able to satisfactorily explain himself to the Commissioners at the next meeting.

Frank Sabichi has returned from San Francisco, whence he went to confer with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company with reference to the opening of the Wolfkill depot. As the matter now stands, the company will accept the Brawley route provided certain details are arranged satisfactorily with property owners on that line.

If no arrangement is made by Wednesday, the company will at once proceed to "dry-dock" on the Pine-street route, in accordance with the ordinance recently passed by the City Council. In either case, the railroad officials will very soon send a force of men here to change the tracks and open the new depot.

PERSONAL NEWS.

A. Smith from Chicago is at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. Donaldson of Minneapolis is at the Hollenbeck.

N. B. Wilson of Utsalachy, Wash., is at the Hollenbeck.

R. E. Bredon and family of San Francisco are at the Nadeau.

Gov. Zulich of Arizona is in the city en route to Prescott, the Territorial capital.

S. M. Scott, J. Golding, John Arnett and C. R. Elbey of San Francisco are at the Nadeau.

A. D. Levy, B. Ross and N. T. Smith and wife of San Francisco are stopping at the Nadeau.

W. R. Smidling, A. E. Hawes, E. A. Camp, C. Mason Kunkle, W. R. Snafer, Charles Gladding, W. A. Dryden, F. J. Stone, F. H. Bacon, G. B. Cook and Samuel Flinn, all of the militia, the Order Loy Legion of the N. S. Commandery of the State of California, are at the Nadeau.

Dr. John W. Hunt, for many years a practicing physician of Newark, N.J., arrived in the city last night with his family. Dr. Hunt is a brother-in-law of C. C. Reynolds, of the Harper and Reynolds Company. The Doctor will visit with his relatives a few days and then settle down in his own home, extending his stay here as permanent residence here. The Newark Evening Journal of January 18th, which is at hand, contains a column-and-a-half report of a farewell banquet tendered Dr. Hunt on the eve of his departure.

The Illinoisans.

The Illinois Association meets this evening at Masonic Hall, 29 South Spring street, for another of its popular socials and entertainments. An attractive programme has been prepared for the occasion. It includes musical exercises by Miss Kittie McLean, Prof. Alvaro, Mrs. Layton, a quartette (Messrs. Stevens, King, Wallace and Franklin), Mrs. Wright, Mr. Henry Barrington, Mr. Forrestor, Mrs. H. L. Lowell, Mr. William Conner, Miss Winnie Conner, Mr. Crutcher, Miss Amelia Grosser, Mr. McClaire, Mrs. Kingsbury and Mr. Davis. The exercises begin at 7:30. All are invited.

Dr. E. A. Clarke has removed his office and residence to his former location, 24 South Spring street. Office hours, 1 to 4 p.m. Telephone 333.

W. H. Shub's Special Sale.

The great success of our clearance sale has encouraged us to offer still greater bargains, and to include in the general slaughter our entire stock of ladies' goods.

FOR THE NEXT THREE DAYS WE OFFER:

A lot of ladies' real kid gloves, all sizes, opera and white, regular prices \$1 and \$1.25, for 25¢ a pair.

A lot of best quality colored satin and lace corsette C.F. corsets, regular price \$3, for 25¢.

A lot of ladies' extra long full fashioned baldrics in all sizes at 25¢ a pair.

A lot of ladies' undergarments four, five or six button kid gloves, 25¢ a pair.

A lot of ladies' French perfume sets of corsets and cuffs, 25¢ a set.

A lot of ladies' 25¢ and 35¢ colored metal dress buttons, 25¢ a dozen.

A lot of ladies' silk mixed fancy hosiery for 25¢ a pair.

A lot of colored torchon edgings, 25¢ a yard.

A lot of black, al-silk, Chantilly lace, 25¢ a yard.

A lot of all-wool yoke lace, hand made, 50¢ a yard.

A lot of large size pure linen fancy towels, 11¢ each.

A lot of good size hawk towels, 7¢ each.

A lot of men's super stout British socks, 12¢ a pair.

A lot of men's latest styles all linen collars, 50¢ each.

A lot of silk tinsel mixed dress trimming, 20¢ a yard.

A lot of boys' all-wool double-breasted shirts, 75¢ each.

A lot of men's white cashmere pants, \$2.10, sold for 75¢.

A lot of men's knotted pants, 60¢ each.

A lot of carpenter's duck aprons, 11¢ each.

A lot of children's embroidered sailor collars, 15¢ each.

A lot of small tights for nothing; only ask for them, and 100¢ other bargains at 25¢.

Wineburgh's clearance sale, 10¢ South Spring street, between Third and Fourth, 21.

Headquarters.

Headquarters Shoe House, 209 North Main, have concluded to close up by February 1st.

This stock is one of the best in the city, and is being disposed of at about half its value.

Parties in want of shoes should call at once.

Call on Abernethy & Tait and see what they can do for you.

Large Western overcoats for 25 cents at the Model dining saloon, 24 West Third street, 20.

PEOPLES STORE.

Saturday, Jan. 19, 1889.

A SALE OF CLOTHING.

About the 10th of July of last year we first opened our men's clothing department. It has been a success. Our goods will be direct from the leading manufacturers for the seasons open when others close.

Thus enabling us to buy our goods at less than the cost of production. We add a commission to the purchase price, and give a discount to the trade.

And we sell you clothing more times at less than first cost, and every time less than any merchant pays for them who buys from jobbers, trading so far as possible.

As far as we have made competition with us, we are, as yet, unable to compete with us.

Ask any large manufacturer in the eastern market, and he will tell you that the "People's Store" is in a position to compete with us.

And we have the goods in the store.

They are all the same quality as those in the

United States. We have it from good authority that the goods in the People's Store are genuine.

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